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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1950.

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INDEX.

page

Action under Statutory Powers (Housing) ... 29
Acute Encephalitis—Amended Regulations ... 14
Acute Myositis ... 54
Acute Poliomyelitis ... 40
Acute Poliomyelitis—Amended Regulations ... 14

Bakehouses ... 33
Bathings Pools. Byelaws ... 14
Bed Bugs—Eradication of ... 25
Births, Number of ... 9
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality, 1950 ... 10
Bornholm Disease ... 54
Byelaws—Swimming Baths and Bathing Pools ... 14

Camping Sites ... 24
Cancer ... 47
Closet Accommodation ... 18
Common Lodging Houses ... 24
Conveniences, Public ... 18
Coronary Heart Disease ... 52
Cremations ... 56

Dead, Disposal of, by Local Authority ... 13
Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality, 1950 ... 10
Deaths, Number of ... 9
Deaths, Registered Causes of ... 11
Defects, Remedy of, without service of formal notices ... 29
Diphtheria ... 35
Disinfecting and Cleansing Station ... 56
Drainage and Sewerage ... 17
Dysentery ... 46

Employees, Examination of ... 56
Enteric Fever ... 36
Epidemic Myalgia ... 54
Erysipelas ... 36

Factories ... 26
Food, Inspection and Supervision of ... 30
Food Poisoning Outbreaks ... 35
Fried Fish Shops ... 33

Health Services, General Provision ... 12
Heart Disease, Coronary ... 52
Hepatitis, Infective ... 48
Herpangia ... 52
Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding ... 30
Housing, General observations ... 27
Housing Inspection ... 19

Ice-cream ... 31
Infectious and Other Diseases, Prevalence of and Control over ... 34
Infective Hepatitis ... 48
Inspection and Supervision of Food ... 30
Inspections and visits ... 19
Introductory Letter ... 6

Jaundice, Infective ... 47

Kettering Hygienic Food Association ... 30

Laboratory Facilities ... 12

page

Maternal Mortality 10
Meat and Other Foods 32
Measles 47
Meningococcal Infection 52
Meningococcal Infection—Amended Regulations 14
Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 to 1949 31
Mortality, Analysis of, 1950 55
Myalgia, Epidemic 54
Myositis, Acute 54

National Assistance Act, 1948 13
New Legislation 14
Notices served 21
Notifiable Diseases, Number of cases and Age Groups 34
Notifiable Diseases, Summary in Wards 35

Old People, Welfare of 14
Overcrowding 30

Paratyphoid B Fever 52
Persons in Need of Care and Attention 13
Pests, Prevention of Damage by 25
Poliomyelitis—Acute 40
Population 11
Pneumonia 36
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 25
Private Street Works 18
Public Cleansing 18
Public Conveniences 18
Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection Regulations, 1949) 14
Public Health Committee 5

Recreation Grounds 18
Remedy of defects without service of formal notices 29
Rivers and Streams 18

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area 14
Sanitary Inspection 19
Sanitary Work carried out 21
Scabies 56
Scarlet Fever 35
Sewerage and Drainage 17
Smallpox 35
Staff 5
Statistics, Summary of 9
Statutory Powers, Action under (Housing) 29
Streams and Rivers 18
Swimming Baths and Bathing Pools, Byelaws 14
Swimming Baths and Pools 24

Tuberculosis 55
Typhus 35

Vital Statistics for the Year, Extracts from 9

Water Sampling 15
Water Supply 14
Welfare of Old People 14
Workshops and Factories 26

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BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

December, 1950.

Members :

Councill W. J. Litchfield (*Chairman*).
The Mayor, Councillor H. R. Surridge, J.P.
Alderman C. Mayes, J.P., C.C.
Alderman G. B. Smith, C.C.
Alderman R. W. Tailby.
Councillor Mrs. G. A. Cook, J.P.
,, Mrs. B. Huggett.
,, H. Hodge, C.C.
,, C. Parker.
,, Mrs. L. E. Stebbings, C.C.
,, W. Walden.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :
Florence Bentham, M.B., B.S. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Lond.). (1)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :
H. E. Deuce, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (2) (4)

Senior Additional Sanitary Inspector :
A. E. Innes, B.Sc. (Econ.), D.P.A., M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :
L. Hague, B.E.M., M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4) (to 27th Nov., 1950)
C. Riley, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4)

Chief Clerk :
J. F. Burridge.

Clerks :
I. A. Blencowe (from 2nd January, 1950).
Mrs. M. E. Linnell (to 7th March, 1950).
R. J. Cooke.
J. F. Slow (from 12th April, 1950).

Rodent Operative :
B. Clarke.

Disinfecting Assistants :
H. Woodward.
P. J. Woodward (returned from Military service 30th April, 1950)
C. Haywood.

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(1) Exchequer Grants.
(2) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector.
(3) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examining Board as Sanitary Inspector.
(4) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MANOR HOUSE,
KETTERING.

July, 1951.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1950.

The contents of this report have been compiled in accordance with the suggestion of the Ministry of Health Circular No. 2/50 dated 25th January, 1950, and No. 112/50 dated 6th December, 1950. The vital statistics which are included are based on information supplied by the Registrar-General ; this was received on 28th June, 1951.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough is 37,340.

The birth-rate per 1,000 total population, which decreased slightly from 15.00 in 1949 to 13.44 is below that for England and Wales. The still-birth rate of 0.34 per 1,000 total population compares very favourably with that for England and Wales which is 0.37. The still-birth rate per 1,000 total births is 25.24 compared with 14.16 in 1949 and 14.95 in 1948.

The death rate from all causes per 1,000 total population is 11.84 compared with 10.05 in 1949 and 11.6 for England and Wales. Of the 442 deaths, diseases of the heart and circulatory system, cancer and tuberculosis accounted for 175, 77 and 22 respectively, together making 62 per cent. of the total.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births is nil for the eighth successive year. The infantile mortality rate, that is, the number of deaths of children under one year per 1,000 live births, is 19.92 compared with 34.11 for 1949 and 29.8 for England and Wales.

It is regretted that no provision for the direct transmission and written confirmation from the Oxford Regional Hospital Board to the Public Health Department of confirmation with regard to the admission, discharge and change of diagnosis of cases admitted to the Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, Northampton, has yet been established.

It is not generally realised what a huge proportion of public expenditure on health is used for the treatment and care of the sick compared with the small amount allocated to research and prevention.

Even a small increase in the amount devoted to the promotion of positive health by the provision of more fresh food in place of synthetic foods, more health, social and environmental services would lead to considerable saving in man-power and in the colossal cost of providing facilities for the treatment of disease which could have been prevented.

A considerable amount of public money is being spent on the Safe Food Campaign but if we require food handlers to have a higher standard of personal hygiene, the work of education must be started in the home at a very early age, and continued in the Child Welfare Centres and Schools.

Arousing the school child's interest in a desire for the promotion of health will help to prevent him developing an interest in disease.

The principles of personal hygiene cannot be properly applied where facilities to practise these are not available. How many schools in the Borough have washing facilities near the lavatories, a constant hot water supply, soap, nail-brushes and suitable towels provided ?

In how many schools is hand-washing practised before school meals are partaken, or milk bottles rinsed in cold water before returning them to the crate ?

Truly golden opportunities for inculcating hygiene are being missed daily.

The time lag between the discovery of prophylactic measures and the introduction of these measures is regrettable. It took a war to arouse interest in diphtheria immunisation. How many lives could have been saved by the earlier introduction of this form of protection ?

It is an established fact that fluorine ingestion during the calcification of the teeth plays an important part in the prevention of dental decay.

Dr. A. P. Black, of the University of Florida, suggested at the American Water Works Association convention in Detroit that fluorination of drinking water was the biggest step in Public Health in the last 100 years.

Investigations of the prophylactic effect of fluorides on dental caries was first carried out in this Country in 1933. Since 1945, controlled experiments have been carried out at a number of places in Canada and in the U.S.A. where the concentration of fluorine in public water supply has been raised to between 1.0 and 1.2 parts per million by the addition of sodium silico fluoride. These experiments have resulted in a marked reduction in the dental caries rate. Thus, by the expenditure of a small sum on the prevention of dental decay, an enormous saving could be made on curative costs and on dentists' time. Thirty-six municipalities in U.S.A. are regularly adding sodium fluoride to their water supply and others are planning to do so.

Most drinking water in England contains between nil and 0.25 parts per million of fluoride. There are only a few districts in this country where the water contains more fluoride and in these the incidence of dental caries is extremely low.

To protect teeth fluorine must be given during the first 8—10 years of life. The duration of protection has been stated by English investigators to be the equivalent of a delay of 10 years in the onset of caries whilst some workers in U.S.A. believe permanent protection is obtained.

Pre-school children and those attending school would benefit enormously by the postponement of caries.

If this treatment of our water supplies were instituted, dental man-power could be used for the general instruction in dieting and dental hygiene that also go a long way towards abolishing caries and pyorrhoea and rendering both fillings and extractions unnecessary.

I should also like to see breakpoint chlorination introduced for use in all swimming and bathing pools. This form of chlorination is now accepted as the most satisfactory for use in public baths and swimming pools. The object of breakpoint chlorination is to maintain a free chlorine residual which will act as an extremely strong oxidising agent, able to kill all known pathogenic bacteria in 2½ to 3 minutes. It also oxidises taste and odour-producing substances, and at the same time completely destroys the algal growths which may be present, thereby providing a water which is clear and sparkling in appearance.

It is hoped the time is not far distant when the method of refuse collection will be carried out by the dustless loading method.

I desire to thank Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Haugh, O.B.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for the information regarding housing, drainage and sewerage and public cleansing which is incorporated in this report.

My thanks are also due to Mr. L. H. Brown, Engineer and Manager of the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board for information concerning the water supply.

It is again my privilege to thank all the Staff who by their efforts have contributed materially to the work of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FLORENCE BENTHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	4,546
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population ...	37,340
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1950) according to Rate Books	10,571
Rateable Value	£239,589
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£945

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

LIVE BIRTHS.	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	481	261	220
Illegitimate	21	11	10
Totals ...	502	272	230

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 13.44

STILL BIRTHS.	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	12	7	5
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Totals ...	13	7	6

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 25.24

DEATHS.	Total	Males	Females
	442	228	214

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.84

Death from Puerperal causes :

Puerperal Sepsis	Nil
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	Nil

Death-rate of infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	19.92
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.71
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	47.62

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	77
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil

Birth rates, Civilian Death rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1950.

	England & Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (resident populations 25,000—50.000 at 1931 Census	London Administrative County	Kettering
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population.				
Births :					
Live Births	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	13.84
Still Births	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.34
Deaths :					
All causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.01
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.59
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.08
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.33
Notifications (Corrected) :					
Typhoid Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.08
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	0.41
Whooping Cough ...	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	0.96
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.24
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Measleas	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	19.36
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	0.35
Acute Poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.43
Non-Paralytic ...	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.33
Food Poisoning ...	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.40
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths :					
All causes under 1 year of age	29.8(a)	33.8	29.4	26.3	19.92
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	Nil
Notifications (Corrected) :	Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.				
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	1.94

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

	England & Wales	Kettering
Abortion with sepsis	0.09	Nil
Other abortion	0.05	Nil
Complication of pregnancy and delivery	0.54	Nil
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	0.03	Nil
Other complications of the puerperium	0.15	Nil

(a) Per 1,000 Related Live Births.
(b) Adjusted Birth Rates.

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population for the mid year 1950 is 37,340 and the vital statistics in the report are based on that figure.

Births.—(*a*) Live Births.—The Registrar-General returns the number of births registered during 1950 as 502, of which 272 were males and 230 were females. This gives a crude birth rate of 13.44 per 1,000 total population, compared with 15.00 in 1949. The corrected birth rate, i.e., the rate which would be arrived at if the age and sex constitution of the population of the district was in the same proportion as the rest of England and Wales, is 13.84 compared with 15.8 for England and Wales. Twenty-one births were illegitimate, 11 males and 10 females.

(*b*) Still Births.—The number of stillborn children registered in 1950 was 13, of which 7 were males and 6 females. This gives a still-birth rate of 25.24 per 1,000 total births and 0.34 per 1,000 total population.

Deaths.—The Registrar-General gives the number of deaths registered as 442 of which 228 were males and 214 females. Fifty-one residents died outside the area and 98 non-residents died within the area.

Taking the estimated population figure of 37,340 the crude death rate for 1950 is 11.84 but the corrected death rate, i.e., the rate which would be arrived at if the age and sex constitution of the population of the district was in the same proportion as the rest of England and Wales, is 11.01 compared with 11.6 for England and Wales.

The Registrar-General's comparability factor for the correction of the birth rate for the Borough is 1.03 and for the death rate is 0.93.

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males	Females	Total
All causes	228	214	442
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	12	9	21
2. Tuberculosis, Other Forms ...	1	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	4	10	14
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung & bronchus	9	3	12
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	9	9
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	15	40
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	1	4	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	28	30	58

		Males	Females	Total
18.	Coronary disease, angina	34	20	54
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ...	5	10	15
20.	Other heart disease...	39	50	89
21.	Other circulatory diseases ...	9	8	17
22.	Influenza	3	—	3
23.	Pneumonia	6	6	12
24.	Bronchitis	14	4	18
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	1	7
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—	5
30.	Pregnancy, child birth, abortion ...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations ...	3	—	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	21	38
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	2	3	5
34.	All other accidents	1	4	5
35.	Suicide	1	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	Deaths of infants under 1 year :			
	Total	4	6	10
	Legitimate	4	5	9
	Illegitimate	—	1	1
	Deaths of infants under four weeks of age :			
	Total	3	5	8
	Legitimate	3	4	7
	Illegitimate	—	1	1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.—The following specimens were sent to the Clinical Research Association, London :

Water—Town's supply from taps	6
Water—Council's Swimming Bath (Bacteriological exam.)	6
Water—Other Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools (Bacteriological exam.)	9
Water—Stream (Chemical exam.)	5

The following specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton, and the Laboratory at the Kettering and District General Hospital :

Swabs from throat and nose	192
Blood	25
Faeces	1030
Urine	97
Sputum	72
Pleural Fluid	1
Various Foods	26
Milk	10
Ice-cream	25

Eighty-three specimens were examined for the Coxsackie Viruses by Dr. G. W. M. Findlay, London.

As stated in my previous report, the Public Health Laboratory Service, which was originally instituted on an emergency basis, is now being continued permanently under the statutory power conferred by Section 17 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Medical Research Council undertaking to remain responsible during an initial period of at least 5 years for the direction of the Service on behalf of the Ministry of Health. From the 1st April, 1947, the Service undertook work for local authorities free of charge in so far as it is relevant to the diagnosis, control and prevention of infectious disease other than venereal disease.

With the consent of the Ministry of Health, arrangements were made for the bacteriological examination of specimens of human origin from the Borough of Kettering to be carried out at the Kettering and District General Hospital Laboratory from the 27th February, 1950. The introduction of this arrangement has proved of great value, saving much time between the collection of the specimens and their delivery to the laboratory, consequently enabling the results of examinations to be available more rapidly than was possible when all specimens had to be sent to Northampton for examination.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

No cases occurred during the year which necessitated action being taken in accordance with Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

During the year three persons were buried under arrangements made by the Local Authority in accordance with Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

Ministry of Health Circular number 11/50 regarding the welfare of old people was received on 23rd January, 1950, and was considered by the Public Health Committee on 7th February, 7th March, 28th March and on 1st May, when representatives of various organisations in the town were in attendance and it was resolved that a Voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee be formed and that three members of the Public Health Committee be appointed to serve thereon.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS, ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS AND MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION) REGULATIONS, 1949.

The above Regulations came into force on 1st January, 1950, and were designed to replace, with slight modifications, the following Regulations :—

The Public Health (Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis) Regulations, 1912.

The Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, and Acute Polio-Encephalitis) Regulations, 1918 and 1919

" Acute poliomyelitis " now includes acute polioencephalitis.

BYELAWS AS TO SWIMMING BATHS AND BATHING POOLS.

Byelaws made under Section 233 of the Public Health Act, 1936, with respect to Swimming Baths and Bathing Pools not under the management of the Council came into force on 1st November, 1950.

These byelaws provide for :—

1. Securing the purity of water in the bath.
2. Ensuring the adequacy and cleanliness of the accommodation.
3. The prevention of accidents.
4. Regulating the conduct of persons resorting to the bath.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board which was formed on 1st July, 1949, immediately delegated the responsibility of administering the day to day supplies in Kettering to the Kettering Borough Council, but in September, 1950, this arrangement was terminated and the Board assumed this responsibility themselves.

The Engineer and Manager of the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board has very kindly supplied the following information :—

" The quantity of water supplied from Corby averaged 206,205 gallons per day.

Rainfall figures were as follows :

	First Quarter 1950	Second Quarter 1950	Third Quarter 1950	Fourth Quarter 1950	Total
Cransley ...	5.51″	7.10″	8.41″	6.09″	27.11″
Thorpe Malsor ...	5.35″	6.46″	8.28″	5.77″	25.86″

During the year 256 samples were examined of various waters concerned in the supply to Kettering. The schedule of these is as follows :

Description	Chemical Analyses	Bacteriological Analyses	Total
Kettering general supply	12	12	24
Cransley raw water	9	9	18
do. final filtered	14	14	28
Clover Hill Well	12	12	24
Stanion Lane (Corby) raw water ...	—	46	46
do. primary filtered ...	—	47	47
do. final filtered ...	11	58	69
Totals	58	198	256

Typical reports of analyses of water from the Cransley Reservoir, before and after treatment, from the Corby supply, from Clover Hill Well and from the Kettering general supply are given in the following table :

Chemical Results in parts of 1,000,000	19.12.50 Inlet to Filters, Cransley Reservoir	19.12.50 Outlet to Filters, Cransley Reservoir	19.12.50 Inlet to Reservoir, Clover Hill (Supply from Corby)	19.12.50 Well Clover Hill	19.12.50 Outlet of Reservoir Clover Hill
Appearance ...	Slight opalescence with a few particles of mineral and organic debris together with many diatoms, a few chlorophyceae and protozoa	Very faint opalescence with very few amorphous mineral particles	Bright with very few amorphous mineral particles	Bright with very few mineral particles	Clear and Bright
Turbidity	4	Less than 3	Less than 3	Less than 3	Nil.
Colour	Filtered 14	Filtered 12	Less than 3	Less than 3	10
Odour	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Faint Chlorinous	Nil.
Reaction pH ...	7.9	7.9	6.9	6.8	7.6
Free Carbon Dioxide	3	3	18	88	5
Electric Conductivity	490	460	520	1020	470
Total Solids ...	330	310	350	770	315
Chlorine in Chlorides	17	17	22	34	18
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ...	175	155	100	375	140

WATER TESTS—*continued.*

Hardness :					
Carbonate ...	175	155	100	375	140
Non-carbonate ...	95	95	170	230	115
Total	270	250	270	605	255
Nitrate Nitrogen ...	0.0	1.4	2.8	6.0	2.2
Nitrite Nitrogen ...	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Approx. 0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.038	0.035	0.020	0.012	0.051
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.00	0.12
Oxygen absorbed ...	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.00	1.2
Residual Chlorine ...	Absent	0.05	0.05	0.80	0.06
Metals	Iron 0.07 Manganese 0.03 Other metals Absent	Iron 0.10 Other Metals Absent	Iron less than 0.03 Other metals Absent	Absent	Iron less than 0.03 Other metals absent
Bacteriological Results Number of bacteria growing on Agar, per ml. in					
1 day at 37°C. ...	7	0	0	0	1
2 days at 37°C. ...	9	0	0	0	1
3 days at 20°C. ...	280	1	1	0	1
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction					
Present in	0.1 ml.	—	—	—	—
Absent from ...	0.01 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Probable number ...	2,500 per 100 ml.	2,500 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. Type 1					
Present in	0.1 ml.	—	—	—	—
Absent from ...	0.01 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Probable number ...	2,500 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl Welchii Reaction					
Present in	100 ml.	100 ml.	—	—	—
Absent from ...	10 ml.	10 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Remarks	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.

A.—This sample is slightly opalescent in appearance and microscopic examination shows the presence of a number of organisms normal to surface waters. The water has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron and manganese. Its hardness and content of mineral and saline constituents show an increase in comparison with the previous sample, but are not excessive. The water is of satisfactory organic quality. It shows bacterial impurity including Bact. coli in considerable numbers. The degree of impurity in this respect is thus much more marked than usual in this source, but it is not considered excessive and it is consistent with a water amenable to treatment under close control for public supply purposes.

B.—This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. Its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents show an increase in comparison with the previous sample, but are not excessive. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which has been effectively treated and is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

C.—This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, almost neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It is of satisfactory organic quality and conforms to the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

D.—This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance. It is free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron, but it has a reaction slightly on the acid side of neutrality. It is normal with regard to its chemical characteristics including its excessive hardness. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of the highest standard, and in these respects the water is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

E.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It is of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

Since 1919, one thousand and fifty-two houses have been provided with the town's water supply through the agency of the Public Health Department.

The following table shows the estimated details of the water supply in the town.

	Dwelling Houses	Estimated Population	Percentage
Total Number	10,571	37,340	
Supplied direct from town's mains	10,188	35,988	96.38%
Supplied from Wells	76	268	0.72%
Supplied from standpipes in yards	258	911	2.44%
Supplied from taps in outbuildings	49	173	0.46%

Drainage and Sewerage.—The Barton Seagrave Sewage Scheme is now complete apart from incidental works, and connections from the main sewers to individual properties are being carried out by property owners concerned.

Work on the Finedon Sewage Disposal works has also been completed.

Works on surface water drainage and soil sewage are now being executed in connection with the new Grange Estate Housing Scheme.

628 cesspool emptyings have been carried out during the year in the Borough.

Rivers and Streams.—Rivers and streams generally have been watched for possible pollution.

Closet Accommodation.—The following table indicates the premises which are not at present connected to the Council's sewers :

	Original Urban District	Barton Seagrave	Total
Houses on the water carriage system to private sewage works	173	—	173
Houses on the water carriage system to septic tanks or cesspools	25	176	201
Houses with pail, earth or chemical closets, or privy ...	15	95	110
Factory on the water carriage system to septic tanks ...	—	1	1
			485

Public Cleansing.—Three new Dennis "Paxit" refuse collection vehicles have been purchased and have proved satisfactory and particularly hygienic.

Tipping at London Road and Silver Acre has proceeded and preliminary arrangements for the proposed new tip at Cherry Hall are progressing.

A small incinerator has been assembled at the Corporation Depot, Northfield Avenue, for use when the refuse destructor at the Electricity Works is abandoned.

Recreation Grounds.—During the year additional accommodation together with washing facilities and closets have been provided at the Headlands Playing Field.

Work at the Weekley Glebe Playing Fields involving the connecting of the public conveniences, dressing rooms and cottage to the main sewer in place of the original cesspool was duly completed.

Public Conveniences.—The scheme for providing an underground public convenience at Hampden Crescent at the junction of Windmill Avenue and Stamford Road has been prepared and work is due to commence as soon as approval has been received from the Ministry of Health.

Arrangements have been made for the installation of two additional washbasins in the public conveniences at George Street in the near future.

Private Street Works.—Bryant Road, Edward Road, Edward Close and Martin Road were taken over by the Corporation during the year.

Private Street Works schemes have been prepared in respect of Hill Street (part of), Bowhill (part of), Piper's Hill Road (part of) and Crispin Place and subject to no undue delays following objections from frontagers, normal procedure will allow these works to be commenced during the year 1951/52.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The shortage of labour continues to cause difficulty in securing the early execution of repairs to dwelling-houses and shortage of certain materials has from time to time aggravated the problem.

Notwithstanding all difficulties, some 2,174 defects or nuisances were remedied as compared with 2,184 in 1949. Preliminary notices were served in respect of 433 premises and verbal intimations were given regarding 181 premises. Following non-compliance with these notices 95 cautionary letters were sent to the persons concerned. There were 490 outstanding notices at the end of the year.

Four hundred and twenty-three complaints were investigated.

House Inspection.—During the year 1,191 houses were inspected for the following reasons :

Housing Act, 1936	14
Measured under Housing Act, 1936	34
Reviewed under Housing Act, 1936	191
Infectious disease	98
In respect of complaints	342
Coming under observation	137
At request of builders	39
At request of owners	11
At request of Housing Manager and others	315
Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts, 1920—1939	10

One thousand, six hundred and seventy-three secondary visits were made to ascertain whether defects had been remedied and to supervise work in progress.

Inspections and Visits, etc. :—

Infectious Diseases :

Scarlet Fever	17
,, ,, (revisits)	5
Acute Poliomyelitis	5
,, ,, (revisits)	19
Erysipelas	10
Tuberculosis	17
Dysentery	43
,, (revisits)	450
Paratyphoid Fever	3
,, ,, (revisits)	39
Scabies	2
Food poisoning	7
,, ,, (revisits)	33

Other diseases	5
,, ,, (revisits)	7
Complaints investigated (all causes)	423
Factories with mechanical power	25
,, ,, ,, ,, (revisits)	60
Factories without mechanical power	2
,, ,, ,, ,, (revisits)	6
Workplaces	2
,, (revisits)	2
Bakehouses	31
,, (revisits)	12
Milkshops and cowsheds	27
,, ,, ,, (revisits)	14
Keeping of animals	6
Food premises :	
Butchers' shops	63
Slaughterhouses	580
Fish shops	31
Food shops	233
Vehicles	6
Markets	74
Restaurants and cafes	69
Wholesale Meat Supply Association's Depot	87
Ice-cream premises	164
Railway Station	8
Factory canteens	22
Cold Storage	10
Miscellaneous	8
Secondary inspections	1673
Offices	4
Schools	3
Smoke observation	21
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	41
Shops Act	31
Inns, refreshment houses, hotels, etc.	59
Common lodging house	4
Tents, Vans and Sheds	5
Interviews with owners, agents, builders and tenants	1314
Miscellaneous	505
Unsuccessful visits	574
Rooms disinfected	618
Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	2916
Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed	331
Baths given for Scabies :	
(a) to Kettering school children	12
(b) to other Kettering persons	—
(c) contact baths given to Kettering school children	—
(d) contact baths given to other Kettering persons	2
Cleansing baths given	4

Smoke test was applied to drains of 65 houses and defects were revealed at 28 houses.

Water test was applied to reconstructed drains on 26 occasions.

Smoke test was applied to repaired drains on 36 occasions.

Notices Served :

(a) Statutory :—

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served :

Under Section 83, Public Health Act, 1936	3
Under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	5

(b) Preliminary :

Notices to execute work or to abate nuisances were served in respect of 433 premises.

Verbal notices were given in respect of 181 premises.

Cautionary letters sent numbered 95.

Sanitary Work carried out.

A. Housing repairs, etc., executed.

New sewer connections	2
Houses redrained	3
Houses at which drains were repaired	62
Intercepting traps fixed	4
Inspection chambers constructed or repaired	48
Fresh air inlets fixed to drains or repaired	2
Ventilation pipes fixed to drains or repaired	8
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	4
Houses provided with town's water supply	7
Houses provided with internal water supply	1
Defective W.C. pans and traps removed	32
Additional W.C.'s constructed	3
Tipper closets removed and washdown provided	16
W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns and water supply	19
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	18
Glazed gullies provided	36
Paving to yards repaired	46
Roofs repaired	104
Rainwater gutters and downpipes repaired or renewed	106
Houses provided with sinks	2
New sinks provided to replace those defective	8
New sink waste pipes provided or old repaired	19
Rooms stripped and cleansed	200
Ceilings cleansed	39
Windows repaired	88
Stormwater sewer repaired	1
Sewer vent shafts repaired	1
Sewer repaired	3

Walls repairs (internally)	142
Walls repaired (externally)	81
Bath Room provided	3
Ceilings repaired	96
Floors repaired or renewed	89
Coppers repaired or renewed	6
Stoves and fireplaces repaired or renewed	31
Chimney stacks repaired	37
Dampness remedied	54
Obstruction removed from drains and W.C.'s	44
Sub-floor ventilation provided or renewed	9
Rooms and bedding cleansed (by tenant)	3
Cases of overcrowding relieved	39
Accumulations of refuse removed	13
Refuse receptacles provided	15
Houses, etc., disinfested	4
Handrails provided or staircases repaired	8
New sashcords fixed	43
Fasteners and stays provided to windows	7
Rooms ventilated	2
Doors, etc., repaired or renewed	17
Washhand basins provided or renewed	1
Miscellaneous	161
Total	1787

B. Factories (with or without mechanical power) and Other Premises.

Defective roofs or spouting remedied	3
Defective walls and ceilings remedied	2
Defective floors and yard pavings remedied	16
Other improvements	33
Blocked or defective drains remedied or reconstructed	6
Defective lighting or ventilation remedied	10
Limewashing and general cleansing carried out	16
Sanitary accommodation requirements complied with :	
(a) Unsuitable	12
Total	98

C. Bakehouses.

Defective lighting or ventilation remedied	3
Regular periodic limewashing and cleansing carried out	1
Sinks provided	1
Hot water provided	1
W.C. constructed	1
Other improvements carried out	3
Total	10

D. Food Premises.

Defective roof and spouting repaired	1
Defective walls and ceilings remedied	18
Defective floors or yard pavings remedied	7
Blocked or defective drains remedied or reconstructed	1
Defective lighting or ventilation remedied	7
Regular periodic limewashing and general cleansing carried out	42
Hot water supply provided	21
W.C. constructed	4
New sinks provided in lieu of defective sink	1
Wash-hand basins provided	10
Refuse receptacles provided	5
Mice infestation	1
Other improvements	46
Total	164

E. Slaughterhouses.

General Cleansing carried out	1
Other improvements carried out	2
Total	3

F. Dairies and Ice-Cream Premises.

General cleansing and limewashing carried out	1
Hot water provided	8
Wash-hand basin provided	1
Other improvements carried out	4
Total	14

G. Common Lodging House.

Limewashing and general cleansing carried out	2
Total	2

H. Hotels, Licensed Premises, Restaurant Kitchens and Confectioners' Premises.

Wash-hand basin with hot and cold water supply provided	6
Sink with hot and cold water supply provided	2
Limewashing and general cleansing carried out	1
Cellar redrained	1
Total	10

I. Shops (Various).

W.C. constructed	1
Effective means of lighting or ventilation provided to W.C.	15
Washing facilities provided	3
Cleansing of rooms carried out	7
Other improvements carried out	24
Total	50

J. Miscellaneous.

Houses at which the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health inserted in Rent Book	5
Houses at which the name and address of the owner inserted in Rent Book	6
Permitted Number inserted in Rent Book	11
Nuisance re animals premises abated	5
Sewer repaired	1
Disused rainwater drain in footpath sealed off	2
Smoke nuisance abated	2
Houses demolished	2
Other defects remedied	2
Total	36
Grand Total	2174

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

Common Lodging House.—Four visits were made to the only common lodging house situated in the district. The usual half-yearly limewashing of the premises was duly carried out.

Camping Sites.—No sites in the area were used for holiday camping purposes during 1950.

The sanitary condition of the site, which belongs to the Corporation, usually occupied by fairs, etc., on their periodical visits was found to be satisfactory during their sojourn.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—The Council's Open Air Bath was used by 17,626 persons compared with 31,658 in 1940.

The Council's Covered Swimming Bath was used by 54,295 persons. The Covered Bath was not used during 1940.

The Slipper Baths were used by 31,012 persons compared with 24,795 in 1940.

Six samples of water were taken from the Council's Swimming Baths and submitted for bacteriological examination and satisfactory reports were received thereon.

The water supplying the Children's Bathing and Paddling Pools at the Wicksteed Park is now subjected to continuous high pressure filtration and chlorination. Four high pressure filters and chlorination plant were installed during the early summer. Nine samples of water were taken from these pools and submitted for bacteriological examination. Three samples of water were not considered satisfactory, and two of these samples of water were taken shortly after the filtration plant commenced to operate. The remaining six samples of water were reported upon either as very satisfactory or satisfactory.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—The following statement shows the number of houses infested with bed bugs which were dealt with during the year :

Council Houses found to be infested	5
Other Houses found to be infested	29
Total	34
Council Houses disinfested	5
Other Houses disinfested	29
Total	34

The procedure outlined in the Annual Report for 1938 was again followed and during the year Zaldecide containing D.D.T. was used.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.—The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into force on the 31st March, 1950, and repealed the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. These Acts received full attention and it is pleasing to again record that the Public Health Department is readily notified of any infestations or suspected infestations that may occur. The Sanitary Inspectors made 25 primary and 16 secondary visits to suspected or infested premises. Excellent work continues to be done by the Council's Rodent Operative. The bi-annual maintenance treatment of the Council's sewers in the central area of the town, together with the test-baiting of the Council's sewers outside this area, continue to demonstrate that this policy results in very few infestations occurring in the central area of the town. One hundred and twenty-one test baits were laid in sewers of the outer sections of the Borough. In only three cases were the test baits found to be taken, the baits were taken in a sewer on the boundary of one of the central sections of the Borough and poison baits were subsequently laid. Repairs to sewers were carried out in three instances where infestations had been found due to defects that existed. The Council's Refuse Tips are kept under continuous observation and treatment carried out immediately any infestation is noted.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment.

	First	Second	Total
1. Sections	I. to VI.	I. to VI.	—
2. Number of manholes baited ...	247	116	363
3. Number of manholes showing pre-bait takes	87	58	145
4. Number of manholes showing complete pre-bait take (on one or both days)	69	39	108
5. Number of manholes test-baited in conjunction with this treatment and not included in Sections I. to VI. above	121	—	121
6. Number of complete takes in paragraph 5 above	3	—	3

Occupiers of infested premises made 283 applications for the services of the Rodent Operative. All infestations were of a minor degree, due no doubt to the successful rat destruction previously carried out in the town.

The following table indicates the results (excluding sewer treatment) of the action taken by the Public Health Department during 1949 :

Number of visits by Rodent Operative	1331
Number of rats destroyed (excluding those poisoned) ...	346
Number of visits re mice	61
Number of occasions traps used	477
Number of occasions poison gas used	—
Number of occasions dogs and/or ferrets used	66
Quantity of poison laid (ozs.) Zinc phosphide ...	1498
Quantity of poison taken (ozs.) ,, ,, ...	928
Quantity of poison laid (ozs.) Red Squill	32
Quantity of poison taken (ozs.) ,, ,, ...	18
Number of rats found poisoned	735

Factories and Workshops.—The following tables show the work done under the Factories Act, 1937.

1. **Inspections** (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors) :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	62	2	1	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	201	25	2	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	21	4	1	—
TOTAL	284	31	4*	Nil

* Informal.

2. Cases in which **Defects** were found :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	1	16	—	2	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	2	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(*a*) insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(*b*) unsuitable or defective	10	12	—	—	—
(*c*) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	8	10	—	—	—
Total	20	38	Nil	4	Nil

Outwork in unwholesome premises ... ... Nil

HOUSING.

In January, 1951, there were 1,328 live applications for houses on the Council's register awaiting consideration and applications for housing accommodation continue to be received almost daily.

The continued shortage of dwelling houses restricts action being taken under the Housing Act in respect of the unsatisfactory dwelling-houses which have been scheduled for consideration. During the year families were rehoused from certain of these unsatisfactory properties, and it is again hoped circumstances will soon prevail and allow the inmates of unsatisfactory dwelling-houses to be rehoused under satisfactory conditions.

As previously reported, the purchase of dwelling-houses by the occupiers continues to be noted and this action results in improvements being effected to the properties involved. Quite a number of the owner/occupiers are converting a small bedroom into a bathroom.

Four hundred and ninety-seven Requisitions for a Search under the Land Charges Act, 1925, were received and the required information given in respect of the properties concerned.

On the 31st December, 1950, there were 53 overcrowded dwellings on the register and cases continue to come to the notice of the Department. During the year, 204 reports were furnished to the Housing Manager in respect of applications for Council houses from persons living in overcrowded or otherwise unsatisfactory conditions.

Form B has been compiled in respect of 7,235 houses and certificates stating the permitted number have been issued in respect of 6,947 houses.

In December, 1930, a schedule of 136 houses which it was considered should receive attention as being unfit for human habitation was prepared. From time to time additions were made to this list until a total of 257 houses was reached.

The position on the 31st December, 1950, regarding the above 257 houses proposed to be dealt with under the Housing Act was as follows :

Houses rendered fit	5
Houses demolished in clearance areas	28
Houses unoccupied in clearance areas	—
Houses occupied in clearance areas	2
Houses demolished (including conversion to business premises, added to adjoining dwelling-house or demolished through outstanding closing orders, Housing Act, 1925)	170
Houses unoccupied with the demolition orders operative	4
Houses occupied with demolition orders operative ...	Nil
Houses unoccupied with undertakings accepted not to re-let	22
Houses occupied with undertakings accepted not to re-let	2
Part of dwelling-house closed, Housing Act, 1936 ...	1
Houses awaiting consideration	23
	257

Persons displaced during the years	1928—1930 ...	78
	1931—1949 ...	687
Persons displaced during the year 1950 :		
To Council houses		44
To other premises		Nil
		809

Number of houses rendered fit under part II. of the Housing Act, 1930, and part II. of the Housing Act, 1936 :

As a result of formal action	153
As a result of informal notice preliminary to formal notice	635
	788

Number of dwelling-houses erected during the year :

(*a*)	1. By Local Authority	*132
	2. By other Local Authorities	—
	3. By other bodies or persons	17
(*b*)	With state assistance under the Housing Acts (Included in (*a*))	
	1. By Local Authority	132
	2. By other Local Authorities	—

* excluding 3 conversions to Flats.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :

(1)	(*a*)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	543
	(*b*)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	543
(2)	(*a*)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	14
	(*b*)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	14
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	382

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	537

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
	(*a*)	By owners	Nil
	(*b*)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
	(*a*)	By owners	6
	(*b*)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	Nil*

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
Demolished in clearance areas	Nil

* Six were voluntarily demolished by the owners following representation under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :

(1) (*a*) Number of dwellings overcrowded at 31st December, 1950	53
(*b*) Number of families dwelling therein	110
(*c*) Number of persons dwelling therein	452
(2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	14
(3) (*a*) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	23
(*b*) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	223
(4) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Kettering Hygienic Food Association.—The Inaugural Meeting of the Association was held at the Central Hall, Kettering, on the 27th February, 1950, when the guest speaker was Dr. Charles Hill, the Radio Doctor. His Worship the Mayor and the Mayoress were in attendance and the chair was taken by J. Chaston, Esq., O.B.E., President of the Association. Members of the Borough Council, together with Medical Officers of Health of several nearby authorities and approximately 800 food handlers were present.

At the end of the year there were 21 members and 115 associate members. A number of applications were pending awaiting the carrying out of work necessary to bring the premises to the required standard of fitness.

The first Annual General Meeting of the Association was held on the 23rd October and was attended by 42 members and associate members. The meeting was addressed by Dr. E. K. MacDonald, Medical Officer of Health, Leicester, and Chairman of the Central Council for Health Education. At this meeting members were presented with window plaques of the Association's Emblem.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1949.

Number of dairymen licensed to retail pasteurised milk	6
Number of dairymen licensed to retail tuberculin-tested milk	16
Number of dairymen licensed to bottle tuberculin-tested milk	4
Number of dairymen licensed to retail sterilised milk ...	7
Number of retailers licensed to bottle accredited milk	1

The following table gives a summary of sampling results of heat treated milk :—

Type of Milk	Test	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	Methylene Blue	2	—	2
Pasteurised	Phosphatase ...	2	—	2

Nine samples of milk (6 tuberculin tested, 2 accredited and 1 pasteurised) were submitted to microscopical and biological examination for tubercle bacilli. Negative results were obtained.

One sample of raw milk submitted to microscopical and biological examination was found to contain tubercle bacilli. Arrangements were made for the milk from this supplier to be pasteurised until the herd was declared free from infection, and the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was informed in order that he could inspect the herd.

Ice-cream.—Twenty-five samples of ice-cream were taken from 15 producers or retailers with the following results :

Methylene Blue Test.

Producer or Retailer	Number of Samples	Grade
*A	1	1
B	1	1
	1	4
C	1	1
	2	2
*D	1	1
*E	1	1
*F	1	2
G	1	1
	2	3
*H	1	2
I	1	1
	1	2
	1	3
J	2	1
K	1	1
L	1	1
	1	2
M	2	1
N	1	2
O	1	2

* Out-of-District Producer.

Grade 1 = Methylene Blue reduced in 4½ hours or more = Satisfactory
Grade 2 = ,, ,, ,, ,, 2½ to 4 hours = Fair
Grade 3 = ,, ,, ,, ,, ½ to 2 hours = Unsatisfactory
Grade 4 = ,, ,, ,, ,, less than ½ hour = Very unsatisfactory

Manufacturers and retailers concerned were informed of the results of samples taken and in the case of unsatisfactory samples producers advised of the importance of raising the standard of ice-cream to a satisfactory state of bacterial purity.

Meat and Other Foods.—Centralised slaughtering under the control of the Ministry of Food was continued for the eleventh successive year at the only licensed slaughterhouse which remains in use in the Borough.

The slaughterhouse at present in use, leaves much to be desired. The premises were adapted for the purpose in 1936 as a temporary measure pending the provision of more suitable accommodation. It is again hoped that a public abattoir will be provided in the very near future.

Five hundred and seventy-seven visits were made and 17,383 animals were inspected.

Seventy-two visits were made to the Cattle and General Markets and also to meat vehicles. During the year improvements were effected to the meat vehicles, which were metal lined and provided with hanging rails thereby enabling home-killed meat to be hung whilst being transported from the Meat Depot to the Meat Retailers.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2951	1537	669	11893	733
Number inspected ...	2951	1537	669	11893	733
All diseases, except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned	10	40	20	71	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	823	935	10	620	95
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	28.23%	63.43%	4.48%	5.81%	14.32%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	19	55	1	—	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	331	528	—	—	54
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.86%	37.93%	.15%	—	8.05%

Cysticercus Bovis.—In the course of inspection of animals slaughtered in Kettering, nineteen were found to be affected with cysticercus bovis as shown in the following table :

Animal	Age	Part affected
Brindle heifer	3—4 years	Right external masseter muscle.
Red Steer	4 years	Left ,, ,, ,,
Blue cow	3 years	,, ,, ,, ,,
Red and white heifer	3 years	Right ,, ,, ,,
Red cow	6—7 years	Generalised.
Red and white steer	4½ years	Heart.
Red Steer	3 years	External masseter muscle.
Red and white heifer	3 years	External masseter muscle.
Roan Steer	4—5 years	Heart muscle.
Roan cow	5—6 years	Left external masseter muscle.
Red heifer	1½—2 yrs.	,, ,, ,, ,,
Black & white friesian heifer	2 years	,, ,, ,, ,,
Roan heifer	4 years	,, ,, ,, ,,
Roan heifer	3 years	Heart muscle.
Red and white steer	2 years	Right external masseter muscle.
Red and white steer	2 years	Left ,, ,, ,,
Red cow	N/K	Right ,, ,, ,,
Red and white steer	3—4 years	Heart muscle.
Black heifer	3—4 years	Heart muscle.

In accordance with Ministry of Food Circular Number 48 dated 8th November, 1948, the Ministry of Food was notified of each case as it was found and in addition the Medical Officers of Health of the area from which the animals were received were also informed.

Twenty-eight slaughtermen were licensed in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. No contraventions of this Act were found.

Mr. E. W. Hudson, M.R.C.V.S., the local Veterinary Inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, attends the Cattle Market each week to deal with any case coming within the purview of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1894-1935.

As a result of visits being made to premises where food is prepared or sold it was found necessary to condemn and destroy as being unfit for human food 71 tons, 18 cwts., 2 qrs., 14 lbs. of food material. Four hundred and fifty-four certificates were issued in respect of unfit home-killed, imported and tinned meats, and in addition six hundred and forty-three certificates were issued to traders to enable them to obtain compensation in respect of other unfit foods.

Bakehouses.—Forty-three visits were made to bakehouses ; as a result of these visits 10 matters received attention.

Fried Fish Shops.—Thirty-one visits were made to these premises ; as a result of these visits 6 matters received attention.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1950.

The following table gives the number and age groups of the cases notified :

Disease	All Ages 1949	All Ages 1950	Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over	Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-pox	nil.	nil.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarlet Fever ...	131	17	–	2	1	12	1	1	–	–	–	8	–
Diphtheria	nil.	nil.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid & Paratyphoid) ...	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Pneumonia ...	13	13	–	1	–	–	1	1	5	3	2	–	12
Erysipelas	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	1	–	–
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	nil.	nil.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	4	16	–	3	1	6	–	1	4	1	–	13	–
Non-Paralytic ...		13	–	1	–	7	2	1	2	–	–	8	–
†Meningococcal Infection ...	nil.	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–
Dysentery	1	73	2	13	14	13	3	5	18	5	–	2	–
Measles	67	726	11	137	263	303	7	2	3	–	–	3	–
Whooping Cough	105	36	2	13	15	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaria	nil.	nil.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food Poisoning ...	21	15	–	4	3	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–
Catarrhal Jaundice	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infective Hepatitis...	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–
Totals	354	934	16	175	298	349	16	13	44	19	4	41	12

* Not previously notified separately.

† Previously notified as Cerebro-spinal Fever.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases in Wards, 1950.

Disease	Totals	Kingsley	Northfield	St. Andrew's	Avondale	St. Peter's	St. Mary's	Barton
Scarlet Fever	17	1	3	2	2	7	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	13	2	—	1	2	1	2	5
Erysipelas	9	—	—	—	5	1	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	16	2	1	—	5	7	—	1
(Non-paralytic)	13	—	2	3	5	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Dysentery	73	3	3	7	22	17	9	12
Measles	726	89	31	50	173	175	74	134
Whooping Cough	36	9	3	6	10	3	1	4
Food Poisoning	15	1	1	2	—	10	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever B	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis...	6	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
Catarrhal Jaundice	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Totals	934	108	45	72	225	227	91	166

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

Total number of outbreaks	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each
1	8	Nil	Not Known	No specific commodity found
1	2	Nil	Not Known	No specific commodity found
1	4	Nil	Not Known	No specific commodity found
1	1	Nil	Salmonella Montevideo	No specific commodity found

Small-pox.—No cases of this disease occurred.

Typhus.—No cases of this disease occurred.

Scarlet Fever.—Seventeen cases were notified, a decrease of 114 compared with the figure for the previous year. Eight or 47.06% were removed to Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, Northampton. No deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.—There has been no case of diphtheria this year. The last confirmed case occurred in 1947 ; in 1946 there was also 1 case.

It is imperative to keep the level of immunisation high if diphtheria is to be kept in abeyance.

Enteric Fever.—Three cases of paratyphoid B fever occurred, all were admitted to the Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, Northampton.

Pneumonia.—Thirteen cases were notified ; 12 deaths were attributed to pneumonia (all forms), the figure for the previous year being 11.

Erysipelas.—Nine cases were notified compared with 7 in 1949.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

The Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infections) Regulations, 1949, came into operation on the 1st January, 1950, and for the first time paralytic and non-paralytic polio cases became notifiable separately.

One of the 1948 cases of poliomyelitis was discharged from Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital on the 4th March, 1950, and is attending as an out-patient.

There were 3 notified and confirmed Kettering cases of acute poliomyelitis in 1949. One of these made a complete recovery, one was discharged from Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital on the 27th May, 1950, and together with the third case is still undergoing orthopaedic treatment as an outpatient.

In 1950, 26 (13 paralytic and 13 non-paralytic) Kettering cases were notified and confirmed.

Three paralytic cases, a female aged 56 years residing in the Wellingborough Rural area, a male aged 1 year residing in Corby, and a female aged 8 years from Desborough were also notified and treated in the Kettering General Hospital. Two of these cases were transferred to Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, Northampton.

Five cases of non-paralytic poliomyelitis and 1 case of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough but were not notified.

The attack rate was 0.86 per thousand total population.

Nine of the 14 Kettering paralytic cases were admitted to Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, Northampton, 1 was treated in Kettering General Hospital, and 4 remained at home.

Of the 18 Kettering non-paralytic cases, 9 were admitted to the Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital and 9 remained at home.

Nine paralytic cases were positive for the Coxsackie Virus.

Sixteen non-paralytic cases were positive for the Coxsackie Virus.

The 8 year old Desborough girl, notified as paralytic poliomyelitis from Kettering General Hospital (onset 10.9.50) gave a positive result for Coxsackie Virus 2 and cases of paralytic and non-paralytic poliomyelitis from other parts of Northamptonshire which were admitted to Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital also gave positive results for C.V.2 showing that this virus was distributed over a wide area of the County.

The Coxsackie Viruses were first isolated in 1948 and named after the village of Coxsackie in New York State where the first known patients resided.

Work carried out in England, Canada and U.S.A. (six persons in one area in Canada were recently found to be harbouring both the Coxsackie and Polio Viruses) supports the theory that there is an association between Coxsackie Virus disease and poliomyelitis, and it is anticipated that further research on the Coxsackie Viruses may solve some of the obscure problems of poliomyelitis. The Coxsackie Viruses have also been isolated from sewage and flies.

In the Kettering cases, the Coxsackie Viruses were isolated by Dr. Findlay from the blood, faeces or nasal washings of household contacts who had recently suffered from " influenzal " colds, from cases of paralytic and non-paralytic poliomyelitis, from cases of Infective Hepatitis and of Bornholm disease.

1948—1949 Cases.

A male (5 years 8 months), Case 5 (Chart II., 1948 Annual Report)—onset 4.10.48, paralytic poliomyelitis, was tested in May' 1950, and gave a positive result for Coxsackie Virus 2, (1 in 20).

His cousin, a male, aged 8 years, onset 23.9.49, was admitted to Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, Northampton, for observation and was discharged as diagnosis not confirmed. He had tonsillectomy in June, 1949, and an accident on 14.9.49, causing a haematoma of the scalp, gave a positive result for Coxsackie Virus 2 (1 in 10-20) in May, 1950. His sister (2½ years) had a similar attack whilst her brother was in hospital.

A male (21 years), Case 9 (Chart II., 1948 Annual Report), onset 5.10.48, paralytic poliomyelitis (brother of case 10, onset 11.10.48, who died on 22.10.48 from Landry's type ascending paralysis) was tested in May, 1950, and gave a positive result for Coxsackie Virus 2 (1 in 10-20).

Recent research in U.S.A. indicates that the polio virus is most dangerous and transmitted most readily while it is in the moist state as :—

- i. By inhalation at close quarters of large wet droplets, e.g., coughs, sneezes, handkerchiefs.
- ii. By direct physical contact, e.g., hands (unwashed), kissing.
- iii. By consuming contaminated food and drink.
- iv. By use of contaminated undried eating and drinking utensils.

Similar measures to those taken in 1948 to check the spread of the disease were again enforced, viz. :

1. Suspension of operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids.
2. Suspension of combined inoculation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

3. Medical practitioners in Kettering and neighbourhood, County and district medical officers of health were informed and given confidential information of each notified case.
4. Consultations were held with School Medical Officer, practitioners and teachers.
5. School absentees, class and home contacts of cases and work contacts of adult cases were followed up and advised.
6. Investigation and strict isolation of definite and suspected cases. Sanitary Inspectors reported on the premises and disinfection with Sodium Hypochlorite was carried out.
7. Schools where cases occurred were disinfected.
8. Careful search was made for missed and abortive cases.
9. School contacts of confirmed cases were excluded from school for 3 weeks.
10. Employers of contacts who were food handlers were advised to arrange other work for the contact which would not involve the handling of food, or contacts were excluded from work.
11. Heads of local firms were asked to report to the Medical Officer of Health illnesses in other personnel when a case occurred in one of their employees.
12. Tracing of possible sources of infection.
13. Water at swimming baths was kept at a high level of chlorination.
14. Children were discouraged from attending crowded assemblies.
15. During the outbreak the United Counties Omnibus Company Limited sprayed 'buses with Sodium Hypochlorite solution.
16. Leaflets were distributed to teachers, heads of firms and houses where cases occurred.
17. The School Medical Officer was recommended to use Sodium Hypochlorite to disinfect crockery and cutlery in the school canteens, as the virus causing acute poliomyelitis is destroyed by sodium hypochlorite.
18. Cafes, restaurants, cinemas, theatres, clubs, factory canteens, licensed premises and multiple stores were circularised requesting the disinfection of crockery and utensils with a Sodium Hypochlorite solution. The establishments were given a list of preparations mentioned in the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. The management was also asked to disinfect all lavatory seats, handles of chains and of lavatory doors twice daily with an oxidising agent such as permanganate of potash (several crystals and a pinch of common salt) in a pail of cold water.

    The public lavatories and baths were similarly treated.

1950 ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS EPIDEMIC.

TABLE I.

Case	Onset	Sex	Age yrs.	mths.	School	Ward	Occupation	Paralysis	Residual Paralysis	Coxsackie Virus	Notes
1.	20.1.50	F.	33	0		St. Peter's	Housewife	Facial R. & L.	None	Not examined	See Table II.
2.	21.2.50	F.	16	0		Kingsley	Typist	R. Facial L. Leg	Under Out-Patients' Dept. treatment	C.V.2 1 in 20	,, ,, ,,
3.	21.2.50	M.	39	0		Avondale	Box Maker	R. & L. Eye muscles	None	Refused	
4.	25.2.50	F.	5	8	Rockingham Rd. Infants	Northfield		Left leg	Under Out-Patients' Dept. treatment	C.V.2 1 in 20	See Table II.
5.	5.3.50	F.	6	9	St. Andrew's Infants	Northfield		—	—	C.V.2—1 in 40	See Table II.
6.	5.3.50	F.	10	10	St. Andrew's Junior	St. Andrew's		—	—	C.V.2—1 in 20	,, ,, ,,
7.	6.3.50	M.	7	6	St. Andrew's Infants	St. Andrew's		—	—	C.V.2—1 in 20	,, ,, ,,
8.	8.3.50	M.	5	0	St. Andrew's Infants	St. Andrew's		—	—	C.V.2—1 in 20	,, ,, ,,
9.	9.3.50	F.	5	2	St. Andrew's Infants	St. Andrew's		—	—	C.V.2—1 in 20	,, ,, ,,
10.	11.3.50	M.	4	4		St. Andrew's		—	—	C.V.2 1 in 10—20	,, ,, ,,
11.	14.3.50	F.	5	0	Hawthorn Road Infants	St. Peter's		Left leg	Under Out-Patients' Dept. treatment	C.V.2—1 in 20	
12.	14.3.50	F.	12	5	High School	St. Peter's		—	—	C.V.2—1 in 20	,, ,, ,,
13.	16.3.50	F.	42	0		Northfield	Boot & Shoe Operative	—	—	C.V.1—1 in 10	,, ,, ,,
14.	16.3.50	F.	31	0		St. Andrew's	Housewife	—	—	C.V.2 1 in 10—20	,, ,, ,,
15.	23.3.50	M.	6	11	St. Andrew's Infants	St. Andrew's		Left leg	None	C.V.2—1 in 10	,, ,, ,, T. & A. Operation 20.2.50

16.	23.3.50	F.	37	0		Avondale	Housewife	—	—	C.V.2—1 in 20	See Table II.
17.	23.3.50	M.	8	0	Park Road Junior	Avondale		—	—	C.V.2—1 in 10	,, ,, ,,
18.	25.3.50	F.	11	10	St. Mary's Junior	Avondale		—	—	C.V.2—1 in 20	,, ,, ,,
19.	28.4.50	M.	6	6	Park Road Infants	Kingsley		Palate	None	C.V.2—1 in 20	Following T & A.. Operation 18.4.50
20.	12.5.50	F.	3	6	Ronald Tree Nursery Sch.	Avondale		Left shoulder	Under Out-Patients' Dept. treatment	C.V.2—1 in 20	See Table II.
21.	29.5.50	M.	5	9	Avondale Infants	Avondale		—	—	C.V.2—1 in 20	,, ,, ,,
22.	12.7.50	M.	8	3	Stamford Road Junior	Avondale		—	—	C.V.2—1 in 10 24.7.50 C.V.2—1 in 20 2.8.50	,, ,, ,,
23.	18.7.50	F.	1	4		Avondale		Both legs	Under Out-Patients' Dept. treatment	C.V.2—negative (1 specimen only)	,, ,, ,,
24.	20.7.50	F.	4	3		St. Peter's		Right arm Right leg	Under Out-Patients' Dept. treatment	C.V.2—1 in 10	
25.	26.7.50	M.	0	2½		Avondale		—	—	Not tested	Not notified
26.	27.7.50	M.	2	4		St. Mary's		—	—	C.V.2—1 in 10	
27.	28.7.50	M.	7	4	Henry Gotch Infants	Barton		Right leg	Under Out-Patients' Dept. treatment	C.V.2—1 in 20	
28.	20.8.50	F.	5	10	Avondale Infants	Avondale		Right leg	Under Out-Patients' Dept. treatment	Not tested	See Table II.
29.	22.9.50	F.	7	0	Avondale Infants	Avondale		—	—	Not tested	
30.	28.9.50	M.	40	0		St. Peter's	Boot & Shoe Operative	Eye Muscles	None	C.V.2—negative	
31.	10.10.50	M.	40	0		Avondale	Boot & Shoe Operative	Left leg	None	C.V.2—1 in 10	
32.	22.10.50	M.	19	0		Barton	Builders' Labourer	—	—	C.V.2—1 in 10	

TABLE II.

Case	*Onset*	*Paralytic (P) Non-paralytic (NP)*	*School*	*Coxsackie Virus 2 (Case)*	*Case Contacts (Onset) Coxsackie Virus 2*	*Illness in Household and Other contacts*	*Cosxackie Virus 2 (Contacts)*	*Notes*
1.	20.1.50	P.	—	Not tested	—	S. (1 yr. 11 mths.) Drowsy, Irritable on 10.1.50	Not tested	
2.	21.2.50	P.	—	1 in 20	—	(f) Next door Influenza recently (f) at work. tonsillitis recently	Not tested Not tested	
4.	25.2.50	P.	Rockingham Road Infants	1 in 20	Case 13 (16.3.50) C.V.1—1 in 10	Whole family recent influenzal colds	Not tested	
5.	5.3.50	N.P.	St. Andrew's Infants	1 in 40	Case 6 (5.3.50) 1 in 20	M. Influenzal cold 8.3.50 B. (14 yrs.) Influenzal cold	Negative 1 in 20	Cat negative
6.	5.3.50	N.P.	St. Andrew's Infants	1 in 20	Case 5 (5.3.50) 1 in 40	F. (46) M. (47) Recent Influenza B. (12) B. (8) Influenzal cold 1/3.3.50	1 in 20 1 in 20 1 in 20 1 in 20	B. (12) is playmate of brother of case 5 B. (8) is in same class as cases 5 (5.3.50—1 in 40) and 7 (6.3.50—1 in 20).
7.	6.3.50	N.P.	St. Andrew's Infants	1 in 20	Case 8 (B. 5 yrs.) 1 in 20—18.3.50 Case 10 (11.3.50) 1 in 10—20 Case 14 (16.3.50) 1 in 10—20 Case 15 (23.3.50) 1 in 10	G.F. (70) F. (43) M. (43) B. (13 Influenzal cold 25.2.50 to 6.3.50 B. (6) Influenzal cold 25.2.50 to 6.3.50	Negative Negative Negative 1 in 10 1 in 10	B. (13 and B. (6) share bed with Case 7 Case 8 has separate bed in the same bedroom Case 14 visits daily Case 15 lives next door Cat—C.V.2 1 in 20
8.	8.3.50	N.P. (Brother of Case 7)	St. Andrew's Infants	1 in 20	Case 7 (B. 7 yrs.) (6.3.50) 1 in 20 Case 10 (11.3.50) 1 in 10—20 Case 14 (16.3.50) 1 in 10—20 Case 15 (23.3.50) 1 in 10	G.F. (70) F. (43) M. (43) B. (13) Influenzal cold 25.2.50 to 6.3.50 B. (6) Influenzal cold 25.2.50 to 6.3.50	Negative Negative Negative 1 in 10 1 in 10	B. (13) and B. (6) share bed with Case 7 Case 14 visits daily Case 15 lives next door Cat—C.V.2 1 in 20

9.	9.3.50	N.P.	St. Andrew's Infants	1 in 20	Case 5 (5.3.50) 1 in 40 Case 6 (5.3.50) 1 in 20	F. (31) M. (33) S. (2)	Negative Negative 1 in 10	I.H. Case 2 (1.2.50) C.V.2+ I.H. Case 4 (8.3.50) C.V.1+ N.P. Polio Case 5 (5.3.50) C.V.2—1 in 40 N.P. Polio Case 6 (5.3.50) C.V.2—1 in 20 N.P. Polio Case 7 (6.3.50) C.V.2—1 in 20 N.P. Polio Case 8 (8.3.50) C.V.2—1 in 20 Bornholm Disease. Case 1 (March, 50) 1 in 20 Bornholm Disease. Case 8 (11.8.50) 1 in 10 Bornholm Disease. Case 9 (12.8.50) Negative Bornholm Disease. Case 10 (14.8.50) Negative Contacts
10.	11.3.50	N.P.	—	1 in 10—20	Case 7. 1 in 20 Case 8. 1 in 20 Case 14. 1 in 10—20 Case 15. 1 in 10	U. Influenzal cold 1/5.3.50 (c) (7) Influenzal cold 14/15.3.50 M. Influenzal cold 20/24.3.50	Not tested Not tested Negative	Cousin (7) has dinner at home of Cases 7 and 8 Monday to Friday Playmate of Case 4—(25.2.50) 1 in 20
11.	14.3.50	P.	Hawthorn Road Infants	1 in 20	—	Whole family of 7 had influenzal colds during previous 2-3 weeks	Not tested	Brother (11) is a playmate of the brother (14) of case 5 (5.3.50) 1 in 40. Cat negative
12.	14.3.50	N.P.	High School	1 in 20	—	M. (43) Asthma GM. (77) Influenzal cold 10/23.2.50 S. (20) Influenzal cold recently S. (2) Influenzal cold 8/9.3.50 D. & V. Grizzley	Negative 1 in 20 1 in 20 Not tested	
13.	16.3.50	N.P.	—	C.V.1—1 in 10	Case 4 (25.2.50) 1 in 20	H. (65) Influenzal cold (21.3.50) S. (13) Influenzal cold (10/14.3.50) D. (6) Influenzal cold (3/10.3.50)	Not tested Not tested Not tested	Case 4 is daughter's playmate (25.2.50) 1 in 20

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Case	*Onset*	*Paralytic (P) Non-paralytic (NP)*	*School*	*Coxsackie Virus 2 (Case)*	*Case Contacts (Onset) Coxsackie Virus 2*	*Illness in Household and Other contacts*	*Coxsackie Virus 2 (Contacts)*	*Notes*
14.	16.3.50	N.P.	—	1 in 10—20	Case 7 (6.3.50) 1 in 20 Case 8 (8.3.50) 1 in 20 Case 10 (11.3.50) 1 in 10—20 Case 15 (23.3.50) 1 in 10	H. Influenzal cold 1/5.3.50 S. Influenzal cold 20/24.3.50 Son (7) Influenzal cold 14/15.3.50	Not tested Negative Not tested	Case 14 visits daily houses of Case 7 (6.3.50)—1 in 20 and Case 8 (8.3.50) 1 in 20 Cat Negative
15.	23.3.50	P.	St. Andrew's Infants	1 in 10	Case 7 (6.3.50) 1 in 20 Case 8 (8.3.50) 1 in 20 Case 10 (11.3.50) 1 in 10—20 Case 14 (16.3.50) 1 in 10—20			Lives next door to Cases 7 and 8 Case 15—T. & A. on 20.2.50
16.	23.3.50	N.P. Mother of Case 18	—	1 in 20	Case 18 (25.3.50) 1 in 20	H. (42) Cold 23.3.50 Son (8) Sore throat Son (5) Sore throat	Not tested Not tested Not tested	Mother of Case 17 (23.3.50)—1 in 10 washes for Cases 16 and 18
17.	23.3.50	N.P.	Park Road Junior	1 in 10	Case 16 (23.3.50) 1 in 20 Case 18 (25.3.50) 1 in 20	F. (41) M. (36) B. (6)	1 in 10—20 Negative Negative	
18.	25.3.50	N.P. Daughter of Case 16	St. Mary's Junior	1 in 20	Case 16 (23.3.50) 1 in 20			Mother of Case 17 washes for Cases 16 and 18
19.	28.4.50	P.	Park Road Infants	1 in 20		F. Nasal Catarrh and Influenza 1/7.4.50	Not tested	Tonsillectomy 18.4.50
20.	12.5.50	P.	Ronald Tree Nursery School	1 in 20		S. Cold 2/3.5.50	Not tested	
21.	29.5.50	N.P.	Avondale Infants	1 in 20		B. (6) Cold and Adenitis 12/22.5.50	Not tested	

22.	12.7.50	N.P.	Stamford Road Junior	1 in 10 on 24.7.50 1 in 20 on 2.8.50		Lodger (49) Recent Tonsillitis S. (16) Lost use of legs several weeks ago. Tonsillitis recently	Not tested " "	
23.	18.7.50	P.	—	Negative (1 specimen only)		Visitor—contact of Case 24 (20.7.50) 1 in 10 Visitor—contact of Case 25 (26.7.50)	" " Not tested	
24.	20.7.50	P.	—	1 in 10		Visitor—contact of Case 23 (18.7.50)	Negative (1 specimen only)	
25.	26.7.50	N.P.	—	Not tested		Visitor—contact of Case 24 (20.7.50) 1 in 10	Not tested	Dog negative
26.	27.7.50	N.P.	—	1 in 10		Visitor—Catarrhal cold 28.7.50 (c) (2)—Sore throat 28.7.50	Not tested Not tested	
28.	20.8.50		Avondale Infants	Not tested	Case 20 (12.5.50) 1 in 20	(c) (4)—Severe cold 12/15.10.50 (c) (2)—Severe cold 12/15.10.50	Not tested Not tested	
29.	22.9.50	N.P.	Avondale Infants	Not tested		F. Cold recently U. Cold 30.9.50 to 2.10.50 S. (5) Cold and Tonsillitis 30.9.50	Not tested Not tested Not tested	
30.	28.9.50	P.		Negative (1 specimen only)		W. Cold 9/12.9.50 D. (13) Cold 6.9.50 Son (4) Cold 23/27.9.50	Not tested Not tested Not tested	

ABBREVIATIONS.

(H)—Husband	(W)—Wife	(M)—Mother	(F)—Father
(S)—Sister, Son	(B)—Brother	(GM)—Grandmother	(U)—Uncle
(A)—Aunt	(f)—Friend	(c)—Cousin	(I.H.)—Infective Hepatitis.

Case numbers are identical with those in Table I

Dysentery.—Seventy-three cases were notified during 1950. One of these cases was not a Kettering resident but was an in-patient at the Kettering General Hospital. There were no deaths. The last outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred from September, 1943 to December, 1944, when there were 314 cases (96 only being notified).

Seventy-one of the Kettering cases were Sonne Dysentery, and the other Kettering resident was a female aged 35 whose attack was due to Shigella Alkalescens with onset about 10.2.50.

Sixteen additional cases were found during investigations of the Sonne Dysentery cases, and 8 symptomless excretors. These 24 were not notified.

Onset of Kettering notified cases.		Onset of Kettering cases not notified.	
September	1	September	—
October	10	October	2
November	34	November	12
December	26	December	2
	71		16

Of the 71 notified cases, 8 were found to be symptomless excretors.

The total number of symptomless excretors was 16. Five cases had relapses or re-infections. In many cases, several days of debility followed the initial attack.

These figures do not give a true picture of the incidence of Sonne Dysentery in the Borough because a considerable number of persons suffering from mild gastro-intestinal symptoms did not consult a doctor. These cases may not be aware of the care and precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease and if they are working with children or are food handlers they may be responsible for passing on the germs to others. As only a very minute number of the germs causing Sonne Dysentery are necessary to give rise to symptoms, the need for careful hand-washing before preparing food and after using the toilet is very important.

Thirty-one of the notified cases gave 1 positive specimen followed by a series of negative results, and 26 cases had symptoms but did not yield a positive result.

Number of days from 1st positive to last positive specimen	Number of cases
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
10	1
12	2
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
29	2

Nine of the unnotified cases ~~of~~ and symptomless excretors gave 1 positive specimen only and 9 cases had symptoms but did not yield a positive result.

Number of days from 1st positive to last positive specimen	Number of cases
4	1
5	1
6	1
12	1
13	1
20	1

Intensive investigation of each case was carried out but no vehicle of transmission of the organism was discovered.

Case to case infection proved to be the general mode of spread either by careless personal hygiene or contamination of food and utensils by infected fingers.

School children were usually found to be the first cases in a family outbreak.

In 11 families, all the members were affected.

Ten persons affected and 21 contacts were engaged in occupations entailing food handling. These figures do not include mothers cooking for their families.

It is of interest that no notified or known unnotified case occurred in members or associate members of the Kettering Hygienic Food Association.

Measles.—Cases of Measles were almost continuously present during the past three years. There was no death from the disease. Fortunately the type of measles has not been severe.

Cancer.—British and American research has shown an association of cancer of the lung with heavy smoking.

Deaths in England and Wales recorded as due to cancer of the lung were in :—

Year	Males	Females
1940	2,120	694
1949	3,720	807

Infective Hepatitis (Infective Jaundice).—An application was made by the Borough Council to the Ministry of Health in August, 1949, for approval of an Order under Section 147, of the Public Health Act, 1936, applying the provisions of Part V. of the Act to the disease Infective Hepatitis.

Approval was received and the Order came into operation on the 4th October, 1950, from which date

Catarrhal jaundice,
Acute inflamation of the liver,
Acute necrosis of the liver,
Acute yellow atrophy of the liver,
Infective Jaundice,

became notifiable diseases in the Borough of Kettering. During the period 1st January, 1950 to the 3rd October, 1950, from information obtained from doctors, teachers, parents and others, 4 cases of infective hepatitis were known to have occurred in the Borough.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS. TABLE IV.

Case	*Onset*	*Sex*	*Age* *yrs.*	*mths.*	*School or Occupation*	*Ward*	*Coxsackie Virus*	*Contacts*	*Notes*
1.	13.1.50	M.	9	0	St. Andrew's Junior	St. Andrew's	Not tested		
2.	1.2.50	M.	9	6	St. Andrew's Junior	St. Andrew's	C.V.2+	Case 1	
3.	13.2.50	M.	10	0	St. Andrew's Junior	St. Andrew's	C.V.1+	Cases 1 & 2	Dog—sneezing & conjunctivitis Dog—pale motions Cousin—influenza Mother had tonsillitis recently
4.	8.3.50	M.	5	11	St. Andrew's Infants	St. Andrew's	C.V.1+	Cases 1, 2 & 3	Brother of Case 2

From the 4th October, 1950, to the 31st December, 1950, 9 cases were notified and one male (16 years), (a brother of one of the notified cases) had the disease but no notification was received.

Case	*Onset*	*Sex*	*Age* *yrs.*	*mths.*	*School or Occupation*	*Ward*	*Coxsackie Virus*	*Contacts*	*Notes*
5.	24.9.50	M.	26	0	Teacher	Northfield	Not tested		Visited Scotland in August
6.	25.9.50	F.	11	6	Private School	Barton	Not tested	Father, Mother and Brother had Catarrhal colds	Visited Skegness 19/26 August Contact of neighbouring village children
7.	26.9.50	F.	27	0	Matron	St. Peter's	C.V.2—		Arrived in Kettering on 26th September, 1950, from Yorkshire. Had been in contact with 3 children with heavy colds. One had a bilious attack
8.	30.9.50	F.	46	0	Housewife	Barton	Not tested		Contact of Case 6
9.	4.10.50	F.	5	11	St. Andrew's Infants	St. Peter's	Not tested		Mother—tonsillitis on 4th Nov., 1950. Visited a nearby village and in contact there with the same cases of I.H. as case 6 from 12th August to the 2nd September, 1950
10.	26.10.50	F.	19	0	Boot & Shoe Operative	St. Mary's	Not tested		
11.	6.11.50	M.	30	0	Engineer	Barton	Not tested		Mother—severe cold 6th to 20th November, 1950. Visited Skegness 30th September to 1st October, 1950.
12.	9.11.50	M.	10	0	Park Road Juniors	Avondale	Not tested		Father—influenzal cold 1st to 6th November, 1950. Mother—tonsillitis 1st to 6th November, 1950
13.	3.12.50	M.	3	0	Rockingham Road Nursery School	Northfield	Not tested		
14.	12.12.50	M.	16	0	Painter	Avondale	Not tested		Brother of Case 12

Age Groups.

	1—5	1—10	1—15	1—20	1—25	1—30	1—45	1—50	Total
Males	1	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	9
Females	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	5
	1	5	2	2	—	3	—	1	14

Severity.

Slight	9
Moderate	2
Severe	3
	14

Sex Incidence.

Males	9
Females	5
	14

The sera from 2 of the males was positive for the Coxsackie Virus Type 1 and from another male positive for the Coxsackie Virus Type II.

During the first half of the year a number of children attending St. Andrew's school were absent for short periods suffering from an " influenzal " type of illness. These may have been cases of abortive or anicteric infective jaundice, or abortive poliomyelitis.

It is interesting to note that in 5 days during this period, i.e., the 5th to the 9th March, 1950, 5 cases of non-paralytic poliomyelitis were notified, all being children attending this school (i.e., Cases 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9—Tables I. and II.) All of these cases gave positive tests for the Coxsackie Virus 2.

On the introduction of the use of solutions of sodium hypochlorite and potassium permanganate for disinfecting utensils and lavatories on the 8th March, and the withdrawal of the communal drinking cups, the cases of non-paralytic polio and so called influenzal colds ceased occurring and only the following 2 " out of town " cases of Infective Hepatitis were noted until case 9 which was the last case of jaundice in the school in 1950.

This case had obviously become infected at a nearby village where cases were occurring. A female aged 6 years, living just outside the Borough boundary and attending St. Andrew's school had an attack of jaundice, onset the 28th May, 1950. Another child, a female aged 8 years, a neighbour of the previous case also attending this school developed jaundice on the 28th June, 1950.

A male, aged 5 years, a pupil of this school since January, 1950, who had infective hepatitis, onset the 17th June, 1949, followed by acute rheumatism (diagnosed in Northampton General Hsopital) and a second attack of acute rheumatism (diagnosed in Kettering General Hospital) in June of this year was tested in July and gave a positive reaction for C.V.2—1 in 10. His sister (7 years) and brother (5 years) also had Infective Hepatitis in 1949 with onset dates of the 16th May and the 14th June, 1949. They both attend St. Andrew's school.

In cases notified under the Order, the Ministry of Food allows 3 rations of meat and 4 tins of skimmed condensed milk for a month, renewable on R.G.50.

FOOD POISONING.

Single case.

A female, aged 60 years, onset 22.7.50 (2 a.m.) ate salad, cream doughnuts and tinned meat resembling " spam " for tea on 21.7.50.

None of the food eaten on 21.7.50 was available for bacteriological examination when the case was notified by telephone and investigated on 2.8.50. No specimen of the batch of dried egg used in the cream doughnuts consumed on the 21st was available but a specimen of the same brand (from another container) was examined with negative results. Custard powder used for preparing the custard partaken at dinner on the same day was sterile.

The tinned meat or synthetic cream was suspected to be the cause of the illness.

Salmonella Montevideo was isolated from the patient's faeces. (It is interesting to note that Salmonella Montevideo was isolated by Dr. Joan Taylor, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, from the gut of a rat trapped in Kettering in January, 1951).

The First outbreak consisted of 8 cases with onset as follows :—

Case	Age	Sex	Onset	Date Notified	Symptoms	Suspected Food	Food available	Organisms	Notes
1.	28	F.	Aug., '50	9.9.50	Diarrhoea and vomiting	Not known	No	Faeces Blood } Negative	
2.	47	M.	23.8.50	7.9.50	Diarrhoea and vomiting Pain in neck	Oysters eaten on 7 & 8.8.50	No	Faeces Urine Blood } Negative	Other members of family vomited ++ after eating the oysters
3.	35	M.	2.9.50 4 a.m.	6.9.50	Vomiting ++	Pork sausage meat eaten on 1.9.50—12.45 p.m. or Pressed meat 1.9.50 at 9.30 p.m.	Pressed meat Staphylococcus aureus B. Proteus	Faeces Negative	Daughter (6 years) ate pressed meat and had no symptoms. Had no sausage meat.
4.	30	F.	3.9.50 9 p.m.	6.9.50	Vomiting ++	Pork sausage meat eaten on 1.9.50—12.45 p.m.		Faeces Negative	Wife of Case 3. Ate no pressed meat, only the sausage meat
5.	1¾	M.	5.9.50 7 p.m.	8.9.50	Diarrhoea and vomiting	Synthetic cream in meringue	No	Faeces Negative	Repeated examination of family and contacts gave negative results
6.	3	F.	5.9.50	8.9.50	Diarrhoea and vomiting	Synthetic cream in meringue	No	Faeces Negative	Sister of Case 5. Repeated examination of family and contacts gave negative results
7.	39	F.	6.9.50	8.9.50	Diarrhoea Nausea	Synthetic cream in meringue	No	Faeces Negative	Mother of Cases 5 and 6. Repeated examination of family and contacts gave negative results
8.	1 yr. 10 mths.	F.	6.9.50	9.9.50	Diarrhoea and vomiting	—	—	Faeces Negative	Died 29.4.51 Cerebral haemorrhage Chronic Lymphatic leukaemia

Cases 3 and 4 were probably due to staphylococcal enterotoxin in the sausage meat. The cases came to the notice of the Public Health Department too late for satisfactory investigations to be carried out.

The remains of the pressed meat eaten by Case 3 and his daughter (6 years) who had no symptoms, was sent on 27.9.50 by the doctor in charge of the case for bacteriological examination. None of the sausage meat consumed by cases 3 and 4 was available for examination.

The Second outbreak consisted of 2 cases with onset as follows :—

Case	Age	Sex	Onset	Date Notified	Symptoms	Suspected Food	Food available	Organisms	Notes
1.	3	F.	26.10.50	26.10.50	Diarrhoea and vomiting	—	No	Faeces Negative	Same cases as Nos. 5 and 6 in the First outbreak
2.	1 yr. 10 mths.	M.	26.10.50	26.10.50	Diarrhoea and vomiting	—	No	Faeces Negative	

The Third outbreak consisted of 4 cases in one family.

Case	Age	Sex	Onset	Date Notified	Symptoms	Suspected Food	Food available	Organisms	Notes
1.	4	F.	6.12.50	9.12.50	Diarrhoea and vomiting Pale motions	—	No	Faeces Negative	Rodent rat poison on bread used by householder. 2 hens found dead recently
2.	3	F.	7.12.50	9.12.50		—	No	Faeces Negative	
3.	39	M.	7.12.50	9.12.50		—	No	Faeces Negative	
4.	39	F.	7.12.50	9.12.50		—	No	Faeces Negative	

There is a marked increase in the incidence of food poisoning.

Many cases are not notified because a doctor is not consulted.

In the majority of Food Poisoning outbreaks, the food has been infected by a person suffering from or being a symptomless excretor of the food poisoning germs.

Unfortunately the standard of hygiene in the preparation, retailing and distribution of food and drink has deteriorated since the second world war and in post-war years.

It is the duty of each citizen personally to raise the standard of food handling in the home, shop or canteen.

Herpangia.—A clinical case of herpangia occurred in October, the patient being a female aged 18 years.

During outbreaks of this disease in U.S.A., a virus of the Coxsackie group has been isolated from the throat and faeces of patients suffering from an attack.

Coronary Heart Disease.—Since the Second World War there has been a universal increase in the incidence of this disease. This increase is independent of improved diagnosis and the ageing population.

A similar increase took place in 1918 and subsequent years, i.e., following the mysterious " influenza " epidemic of 1918—1919.

It is interesting to note that the Coxsackie Virus 2 has been isolated recently from a number of cases diagnosed as coronary thrombosis.

Paratyphoid B. Vi-Phage Type 1.

Case 1. A female aged 2½ years, onset 9.7.50, St. Andrew's Ward. Visited Grandmother (Case 3) daily.

Case 2. A female aged 41, onset 16.7.50, Avondale Ward. The only member of a party of 9 Kettering relations visiting a seaside resort who ate mussels on 4.7.50. All other food provided during the holiday was consumed by the whole family.

Case 3. A female aged 81, faeces positive on 21.8.50, Barton Ward. Grandmother of Case 1. A symptomless excretor.

Meningococcal Infection.—There were 3 cases notified, two cases were non-residents.

Case 1. A male, aged 5 years, onset 27.9.50.

Case 2. A female, aged 24 years, onset 4.11.50. This case was a visitor who arrived in Kettering the previous evening.

Both of the above cases were treated in the Kettering General Hospital and recovered.

Case 3. A male, aged 8 months, notified 18.4.50, was an in-patient at the Kettering General Hospital. He was not a Kettering resident.

Diphtheria.—Under the National Health Service Act, 1946 Hospital Management Committees are now responsible for making anti-toxin available to doctors.

No case occurred during 1950. This is largely attributed to immunisation.

It is no exaggeration to say that diphtheria could be stamped out if every child were immunised.

ACUTE MYOSITIS, EPIDEMIC MYALGIA (BORNHOLM DISEASE).

Case	*Onset*	*Sex*	*Age* *yrs.*	*mths.*	*Ward*	*Occupation*	*Coxsackie Virus*	*Contact*	*Notes*
1.	Mar., '50	M.	34	0	St. Andrew's	Dispenser	2. 1 in 20		Case 9. Tables I. and II. (Non-paralytic Polio) (9.3.50) C.V.2+ Case 2. Infective Hepatitis (1.2.50) C.V.2+ Case 4. Infective Hepatitis (8.3.50) C.V.1+
2.	10.4.50	M.	28	0	St. Mary's	Boot & Shoe Operative	2. 1 in 40		
3.	16.4.50	F.	44	0	Northfield	Housewife	2. 1 in 20	Case 5. Tables I. and II. Non-paralytic polio onset 5.3.50—C.V.2 1 in 40	Sons of this case play with brothers of case 5 (Non-paralytic polio). Tables I. and II.
4.	18.4.50	M.	43	0	Avondale	Boot & Shoe Operative	2. 1 in 20		27.7.50—Throat swab report—Strep. viridans
5.	8.4.50	F.	19	0	Northfield	—	2. 1 in 20		Lives in same street as Case 13—Tables I. and II. (Non-paralytic polio) C.V.1—1 in 10
6.	4.5.50	M.	24	0	St. Andrew's	Boot & Shoe Operative	2. 1 in 10—20		
7.	29.5.50	M.	48	0	Northfield	Boot & Shoe Operative	2. 1 in 10—20		Bile stained vomitus
8.	11.8.50	F.	2	0	St. Andrew's		2. 1 in 10	Sister of Case 9. Tables I. and II. Non-paralytic polio, onset 9.3.50—C.V.2 1 in 20	Cousin—F. (13 yrs.) from neighbouring town visited this house in July. Having treatment for R. facial paralysis at Kettering General Hospital
9.	12.8.50	M. (Father of Case 8)	31	0	St. Andrew's	Clerk	Negative	Father of Case 9 Tables I. and II.	Niece—F. (13 yrs.) from neighbouring town visited this house in July. Having treatment for R. facial paralysis at Kettering General Hospital
10.	14.8.50	F. (Mother of Case 8)	33	0	St. Andrew's		Negative	Mother of Case 9 Tables I. and II.	Niece—F. (13 yrs.) from neighbouring town visited this house in July. Having treatment for R. facial paralysis at Kettering General Hospital

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis is a preventable disease. Large sums of money are being spent on the treatment and care of the tuberculous but only a very small proportion on prevention.

The general marked decrease in the number of cases of the other infectious diseases does not apply to tuberculosis.

It is not generally realised that tuberculosis is five times more common in household contacts than in the general population. B.C.G. vaccination schemes at present only cover those at greatest risk of infection.

There is a great need for the establishment of village settlements for selected cases of tuberculosis drawn from several neighbouring counties, and for the provision of more occupational centres for tuberculous persons who are unable to obtain employment elsewhere.

A great deal of the benefit derived from Sanatorium treatment is lost when the patient returns to unsatisfactory home surroundings where isolation is impossible.

The Northamptonshire County Council is the authority responsible for tuberculosis in the Borough. Twenty-four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1950. In 1949 the figures were 29 and 3 respectively. The Registrar-General returns the number of deaths from tuberculosis as : pulmonary 21, non-pulmonary 1. In 1949 the figures given by the Registrar-General were 28 and 1.

New cases and ~~of~~ Mortality during 1950.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non--Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25 ...	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
25 to 35 ...	—	3	—	—	1	4	—	—
35 to 45 ...	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
45 to 55 ...	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
55 to 65 ...	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 & over ...	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—
Totals ...	13	11	1	—	13	8	1	—

Form I.	(Patients admitted to Sanatoria)	16
Form II.	(Patients discharged from Sanatoria)	18

Scabies.—The number of cases of scabies decreased from 21 in 1949 to 6. These patients were dealt with at the Disinfecting Station, where they were given 12 baths followed by treatment with benzyl-benzoate emulsion. They were all children. In addition 2 contacts were given preventive treatment.

Four cleansing baths were given in addition.

Disinfecting and Cleansing Station.—The 6 cases of scabies and 2 contacts mentioned in the preceding paragraph were dealt with at the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station. Two thousand, nine hundred and sixteen articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam or hot air, a decrease of 497 on the figures for 1949. Three hundred and thirty-one articles were destroyed at the request of the owners.

Six hundred and ~~eighteen~~ twenty-four rooms were disinfected. The reasons for disinfection are shown in the undermentioned table :

	Rooms
Scarlet Fever	18
Erysipelas	9
Acute Poliomyelitis	59
Tuberculosis	59
Cancer	49
Other Diseases	22
Vermin, etc.	403
Meningococcal Infection	2
Paratyphoid B Fever	3
Total	624

MISCELLANEOUS.

Examination of Employees.—Nine males and 7 females were medically examined by the Medical Officer of Health and all were considered fit for employment in the service of the Council.

Cremation.—Five hundred and thirty cremations were carried out at the Kettering Crematorium during the year.

In the first year, 15 " out of town " cremations took place, 182 in 1948, 260 in 1949 and 354 in 1950.

The continued increase in the number of cremations taking place is a sign that the public is realising that cremation is the most hygienic method and economical mode for the disposal of the dead. The graph included at the back of this report indicates the increase in the number of cremations and the comparison between the total deaths in the Borough and the number of Kettering residents cremated.

[illegible] COMPARED WITH CREMATIONS OF KETTERING RESIDENTS AND OUT-OF-TOWN CREMATIONS